At page 20, line 26 to page 21, line 6, please replace the paragraph with the following:

A2

In one preferred embodiment of a commercial capacity laser pyrolysis apparatus, the reaction chamber is elongated along the light beam to provide for an increase in the throughput of reactants and products. The original design of the apparatus was based on the introduction of purely gaseous reactants. The embodiments described above for the delivery of aerosol reactants can be adapted for the elongated reaction chamber design. Additional embodiments for the introduction of an aerosol with one or more aerosol generators into an elongated reaction chamber is described in commonly assigned and copending U.S. Patent application serial No. 09/188,670, now U.S. Patent 6,193,936 to Gardner et al., entitled "Reactant Delivery Apparatuses," incorporated herein by reference.

At page 22, lines 12-31, please replace the paragraph with the following:

A3

The improved reaction system includes a collection apparatus to remove the nanoparticles from the reactant stream. The collection system can be designed to collect particles in a batch mode with the collection of a large quantity of particles prior to terminating production. Alternatively, the collection system can be designed to run in a continuous production mode by switching between different particle collectors within the collection apparatus or by providing for removal of particles without exposing the collection system to the ambient atmosphere. A preferred embodiment of a collection apparatus for continuous particle production is described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent application serial number 09/107,729, now U.S. Patent 6,270,732 to Gardner et al., entitled "Particle Collection Apparatus And Associated Methods," incorporated herein by reference. The collection apparatus can include curved components within the flow path similar to curved portion of the collection apparatus shown in Fig. 1.

At page 30, lines 9-19, please replace the paragraph with the following:

In particular, the production of vanadium oxide nanoparticles is described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Applications Serial No. 08/897,778, now U.S. Patent 6,106,798 to Bi et al., entitled "Vanadium Oxide Nanoparticles," incorporated herein by reference. Similarly, silver vanadium oxide nanoparticles have been produced, as described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Applications Serial Nos. 09/246,076, now U.S. Patent 6,225,007, and 09/311,506, both entitled "Metal Vanadium Oxide Particles," both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

A4

At page 30, line 27 to page 31, line 2, please substitute the paragraph with the following:

Furthermore, lithium manganese oxide nanoparticles have been produced by laser pyrolysis along with subsequent heat processing, as described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Applications Serial No. 09/188,768, entitled "Composite Metal Oxide Particles," Serial No. 09/203,414, now U.S. Patent 6,136,287, entitled "Lithium Manganese Oxides and Batteries," and 09/334,203 to Kumar et al., entitled "Reaction Methods for Producing Ternary Particles," all three of which are incorporated herein by reference.

A5

At page 31, line 33 to page 32, line 9, please replace the paragraph with the following:

In addition, tin oxide nanoparticles have been produced by laser pyrolysis, as described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/042,227, now U.S. Patent 6,099,798 to Kumar et al., entitled "Tin Oxide Particles," incorporated herein by reference. The production of zinc oxide nanoparticles is described in copending and commonly

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A6 Concl'd

assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/266,202 to Reitz, entitled "Zinc Oxide Particles," incorporated herein by reference. In particular, the production of ZnO nanoparticles is described.

At page 32, lines 10-27, please replace the paragraph with the following:

A7

The production of iron and iron carbide is described in a publication by Bi et al., entitled "Nanocrystalline α-Fe, Fe_3C, and Fe_7C_3 produced by CO_2 laser pyrolysis," J. Mater. Res. Vol. 8, No. 7 1666-1674 (July 1993), incorporated herein by reference. The production of iron oxide nanoparticles is described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application serial number 09/337,826, now U.S. Patent 6,080,337 to Kambe et al., entitled "Iron Oxide Particles," incorporated herein by reference. The production of nanoparticles of silver metal is described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/311,506 to Reitz et al., entitled "Metal Vanadium Oxide Particles," incorporated herein by reference. Nanoscale carbon particles produced by laser pyrolysis are described in a reference by Bi et al., entitled "Nanoscale carbon blacks produced by CO_2 laser pyrolysis," J. Mater. Res. Vol. 10, No. 11, 2875-2884 (Nov. 1995), incorporated herein by reference.

At page 44, lines 13-32, please replace the paragraph with the following:

A8

The structure of one embodiment of a field emission device is shown in Fig. 10. Referring to Fig. 10, a flat panel display 680 based on field emission devices involves anodes 682 and cathodes 684 spaced a relatively small distance apart. Each electrode pair forms an individually addressable pixel. A phosphor layer 686 is located between each anode 682 and cathode 684. The phosphor layer 686 includes phosphorescent nanoparticles as described above. Phosphorescent particles with a selected emission frequency can be located at a particular addressable location. The